

ENGLAND PREPARING FOR FOREIGN COMPLICATION

Entire Home Militia Force Has Been Called Out For Service.

GRAVITY OF SITUATION REALIZED

Stead Continues His Efforts to Embarrass the Chamberlain Ministry and Cripple Its Conduct of the War.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the World from London says: The calling out of the militia indicates plainly that the British government considers it necessary to take timely precautions against some foreign complication which threatens to supervene on the Transvaal trouble.

In the first instance, the militia is only to be employed to take the place in home garrisons of the line regiments that are going to South Africa.

The government has not thought it advisable, in view of the hostile feeling evoked in Ireland by the attack on the Boer republic, to reduce the Irish military establishment below its normal strength of 40,000 men, and it is intended to set free the regular regiments stationed in Ireland for war service by substituting English militia battalions in the Irish garrisons, the Irish militia being sent for duty to England.

This calling out of the militia has added appreciably to the general estimate of the gravity of the situation.

W. T. Stead has issued a pamphlet on the Boer war entitled, "Are we in the right? An appeal to all honest men."

It is a powerful indictment of Chamberlain's diplomacy, bringing in the strongest relief the persistent provocative course followed by the colonial secretary throughout the negotiations, with the patent object of forcing war on the Transvaal.

The most sensational part of the pamphlet is Mr. Stead's solemn declaration that Cecil Rhodes informed him that Mr. Chamberlain was privy to the Jameson raid, and that the parliamentary inquiry into the origin of that conspiracy was hushed up because a point had been reached in the investigation which, if exceeded, would implicate the colonial secretary directly in the plot.

In his pamphlet Mr. Stead says: "Before the prime minister of the Cape went very far in the conspiracy he found it necessary to enlist the support of the colonial office in his designs. He sent over to London Dr. Rutherford Harris with instructions to inform Mr. Chamberlain of what was brewing. Mr. Chamberlain executed his mission and cabled to Rhodes the result of the interview."

"At first Chamberlain refused but after Harris had spoken openly to Mr. Fairfield of the colonial office and had communicated to Chamberlain the contents of a cablegram from Rhodes warning him that if he thwarted the conspiracy England would lose South Africa, Chamberlain gave way on the convenient pretext of necessity for protecting the builders of the Behuanaland railway from savage tribes."

"Further, Kruger had heard that communication between the conspirators, emissaries and the colonial office were close and constant, and that during the whole month of November cablegrams were constantly passing and re-passing between the chief conspirators at Cape Town and his trusted emissaries and friends in London, who were, on his behalf, keeping the colonial office in touch with the movement. He knew also that on November 4, Mr. Fairchild advised the removal of the Imperial troops before the ugly row began, in which the leading role was to be played by the forces of the chartered company. This letter is one of the few documents that are in evidence."

"He has heard also that, so far from Mr. Chamberlain knowing nothing of the compact, he took so keen and close an interest in its development that he insisted that Jameson's men should go in under the union jack, and that the next governor of the Transvaal should be appointed by the colonial office."

Further, he knows that just before the raid took place a cablegram was received at Cape Town from a trusted friend of Rhodes in London, who, after a long interview with Chamberlain, telegraphed to hurry up.

"President Kruger also knows that when Rhodes went home to face the music after the raid, his first step was to send Mr. Hawksley to tell Mr. Fairfield of the existence of cablegrams which had passed between Cape Town and London, which established the complicity of the colonial office in the conspiracy."

In the house of commons Philip Stanhope referred to Mr. Stead's positive charges as matters Mr. Chamberlain should not be allowed to ignore.

Mr. Chamberlain will speak today. His answer to Mr. Stead is awaited with the keenest interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS BOOMING

WILL SOON REACH PAR

Now Considered the Most Attractive Securities on the Market Selling Below Face Value.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The idea that the completion of the Central Pacific readjustment plan by the delivery of the new securities issued under the plan will disturb the money market has not been borne out by the actual movement of money. As a matter of fact the demand for the new securities, particularly the 3 1/2 per cent bonds has been so heavy from other cities that actual delivery of the securities has exerted a favorable influence upon the market.

The new Central Pacific's 3 1/2 sold above 90 when issued early in the summer, but they are now below 85, at which price they are being picked up in large amounts by investors as reflected in the enormous dealings in them in the last few days. In Wednesday's market transactions were particularly heavy with the price advancing to 84 1/2.

Under the adjustment plan the bonds bear interest from August 1st, and they are secured by a mortgage upon all the railroads and properties covered by the first refunding mortgage and by deposit with trustee of all securities now or hereafter held in the sinking fund; also by trust deed upon all the lands covered by the mortgage securing the land bonds of the old Central Pacific Company; also upon all notes given in pay for lands.

Income derived from the sinking fund securities or from lands is to be applied to the payment of interest on the 3 1/2 per cent bonds. The company has the privilege of selling sinking fund securities or land for the purchase of the 3 1/2 per cent bonds as long as no default exists in respect to interest or principal. Provision has been made against the making of any other mortgage on the property covered by the mortgage securing the 3 1/2 per cent bonds.

At the present market level the bonds yield over four per cent but the current heavy buying suggests that they will soon rule not far from par. They are among the best of the attractive issues selling under par.

NO FRICTION WITH OTIS.

Philippine Commissioners Say Their Relations With the General Were Pleasant.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 19.—Although Professor Worcester, one of the Philippine commissioners who arrived on the Empress of Japan, refused to talk of what he and his colleagues had done, he denied that there had been any friction between General Otis and the other members of the committee.

He said: "There never was an occasion during our stay when our relations with the general were other than most amiable."

MORE MULES BOUGHT.

British Government Securing Animals in the Mississippi Valley.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—A special to the Times-Herald from Evansville, Ind., says:

An agent of the British government was in the city today, and shipped 100 mules to St. Louis. They are intended for South Africa.

There are several agents scouring the counties in Southern Indiana and Illinois, buying mules for the British government.

TO GO TO PHILADELPHIA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Admiral Dewey last night met a select committee of the municipality of Philadelphia, headed by Mayor Ashbridge, who tendered him the hospitality of Philadelphia during the latter part of the month.

Admiral Dewey accepted the invitation, naming October 31 as the date of his arrival, returning on the night of November 1.

WOULD TAMMANYIZE THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The friends of that department of public education in New York city commonly known as the "high school," to distinguish it from the grammar grade, will soon be called upon to make a vigorous fight for its preservation.

The existence of the high schools is threatened by Tammany, which is naturally and consistently opposed to any form of higher education. The contemplated assault, however, is in the direction of impairing their efficiency rather than an immediate extermination. It seems that the framers of the charter of Greater New York did not surround the public school system with adapted safe guards against the incursion of politicians. There seems to be a loophole for the designing spoliators. Tammany thinks it has discovered that the law allows it to fix the minimum requirements for principals and teachers of high schools, and it plans to abolish the present system of licenses for these places, so that it can fill them without subjecting Tammany favorites to embarrassing tests of fitness. In other words, it is proposed to Tammanyize the high schools of the city of New York.

Under the present system of licenses the high schools of New York have attained a standard of efficiency equal to that of the smaller colleges of the country. The staff of teachers in culture and character will compare favorably with the corps of instructors in many universities. The standard is too high for Tammany. It proposes to drive out the expert teachers—ability which came into the schools under the administration of Mayor Strong. The places are to be opened to Tammany spoilsmen for the reward of party benches.

Politics, the bane and the peril of the common school system of this country, is to stalk in roughshod for the despoilment of the structure which culture and educational zeal have built up in the high schools.

It is believed there is a chance yet to rescue the high schools from Tammany. The right of the borough boards to abolish old standards of requirement for teachers is challenged by the city superintendent. It will be the same old contest of authority between the superintendent and a board of spoils politicians. The friends of public education in New York should rally to the support of the superintendent to protect the high schools from the despoilment and degradation at the hands of the Tammany organization.

SWORDS SELDOM CARRIED.

Our Officers Prefer Canes to Side Arms.

"There is one thing," writes Sergeant Ozias (quoted by the Kansas City Journal), "that should be spoken of to correct misapprehension of facts. General Funston is spoken of and pictured as rushing at the insurgents with uplifted sword and scabbard swinging high. He did nothing of the kind, nor did any other officer worthy of being called one. At Maricao I stood (up) on the east bank of the river with the First battalion of Company H firing over the river at the rebels, to protect Funston and the men crossing the river. None of us was more than ten feet away from the river bank, in full view of the enemy and without even a blade of grass to protect us, but they were hid from us."

"We yelled to Funston that Pennsylvania was attempting to cross to claim our victory. He started to run as fast

as his legs would carry him, shouting to the squad with him, 'Come on, boys, deploy,' and to us, 'Give 'em fits, boys!' Seeing him there without so much as a stick in his hand speeding his way like a shadow through the trees and banana stalks, over fences and bushes, ten yards ahead of his party, still yelling, 'Come on, boys!' stampeding chickens, hogs and dogs from among the houses, would have made a dead man laugh, serious as the affair was. Our platoon was firing at will, yet we guarded it so carefully that none but Filipinos felt it."

"At Calumpit, when Funston and the eight sets of fours crossed and ran the rebels out of their trenches and won in a few minutes a battle that had been fiercely fought for two days, Funston was again barehanded, as were all officers except a few, who carried native canes they had picked up, more as an aid to walking than anything else. I speak of these things to show that the sword should be left out of all pictures of this war; it is ornamental, not useful, and as I was there and saw these events as they happened, I am (modestly) glad to tell of bravery not often paralleled in commanders."

CLEANING WALL PAPER.

It is not always desirable or possible to repaper a room where the wallpaper has been soiled in a few places. To be able to clean such paper without injuring the gloss and general effect would be a great relief to many a housewife. This can be accomplished without much difficulty. The method of procedure is to take four ounces of pumice stone in the fine powdered form and mix it with one quart of flour. When the two have been mixed with the hands add enough water to knead the mass into a thick dough. Form the mass into several rolls about as long as the width of each strip of wall paper and two inches in diameter. Wrap some white cotton cloth around each roll and stitch it in place, and then roll about three-quarters of an hour. By that time the dough rolls are firm, and the cloth covering can be removed. These rolls of hardened flour and pumice stone are then used for rubbing over the soiled portions of the paper. Not only will ordinary dirt spots be removed, but grease will be absorbed by the rolls. After rubbing the paper should be dusted off carefully with a clean cloth, and if any dirt remains the process should be repeated. This removes dirt much better than the bread process.

IRON IN ELBA.

The little island of Elba, once celebrated as the temporary abiding place of the great Napoleon, has recently come into prominence in a new way. Years ago deposits of iron were discovered on the island, but the mines were never worked. Now, where once Napoleon reigned in solitary state, great smelters and machine shops have been set up and the whole island is alive with the hum of industry.

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